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LABOUR ORGANISER

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(see page 219)

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THE LABOUR ORGANISER

EDITOR: A. L. WILLIAMS

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NOVEMBER, 1956

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Ninety Thousand Missing

NO section of the National Executive Committee's report to the Annual Conference received the publicity given to the paragraph announcing a fall of some 90,000 in individual membership during 1955.

These lost members were the subject of headlines in most of the national and provincial papers. Because of the significance attached to the subject one might have thought that some bright news editor would have instructed a reporter to enquire about how Tory party membership had fared in recent times.

No Report

If such an enquiry was made, no report of the result appeared in the Press. After much trumpeting of phenomenal increases in the numbers of subscribing Tories year after year, Central Office has been remarkably silent during the past year or two.

It is a pretty safe bet that there has been a steep decline in Tory party membership, and if recent by-elections are any guide the Tory decline has been greater than Labour's. While the Labour Party has no reason to be complacent there is no cause for despair in the falling membership of the past three years.

Even in 1955 individual membership was greater than during most of the Labour Government's tenure of office. The peak was reached in 1952, and it is obvious that this was a reflection of the depth of feeling aroused in many ordinary folk by the Tory blitzkrieg on the Labour Government and its works.

The deliberate playing down of politics by the popular Press after Labour's defeat in

the 1951 election (and Labour was thrown out of office despite the biggest vote in British history), as well as the growing differences in the Party ranks created a situation in which the falling away of the new recruits was not an unexpected result.

Those who believe that members leave the Party because its policy is not militant enough are guilty of self-deception. It is those who know and care little about policy who drift away and concentrate on the television and the second-hand car.

The problem is not one of whether this policy or the other is adopted—it is much deeper and more complex than that. It has to do with that mysterious thing 'the soul of the Party'. The machine keeps running because of the inspired members, those who collect the subscriptions, deliver leaflets and attend meetings. And not all of them are 'left-wingers'.

If their enthusiasm flags it can have far-reaching effects. A lapse into inactivity of one such live-wire can result in the loss of dozens of members who had their only contact with the Party through him. There is ample evidence to show that since 1951 there has been a running down of driving power which has caused a decrease in the number of these active workers in most constituency organisations.

Welcome Signs

Welcome signs of a change in atmosphere have been noticeable during the past few months.

The effects of re-organisation started after the 1955 defeat are beginning to be felt, and some parties have made remarkable progress in recruiting new members and finding volunteers for key jobs.

The troubles in Cyprus and the Suez crisis,

as well as the Government's ineptitude in its handling of domestic problems, have forced politics into the front pages of the newspapers once again. With the growth of popular interest in political questions there has been a transformation in the spirit of the Labour Party.

At Blackpool, unity was not a matter of platform platitudes, but was a product of the determination, shown by all sections of the Party, to get rid of the Tory Government and to make an early start on the second stage of the job of building Socialism in Britain.

Forward Move

Conditions for a strong forward movement are more favourable now than they have been for a long time, as early successes in the membership campaign have proved.

Fred Williams, the newly-appointed Organising Assistant in Liverpool, after only a few weeks' work is able to report that the Kirkdale Constituency Labour Party, which had less than 500 members, now has 1,251, and that is not all—wards that had not met for a long time are now having regular meetings, which are reasonably well attended, and there are prospects of forming Youth and Women's sections.

In London a canvass team of the National Association of Labour Students Organisation in a month's work recruited 1,171 new members and found 30 new collectors. Teams employed in the North West enrolled over 10,000 new members and nearly 250 new active workers.

The work is not being left to full-time organisers and canvassers. As reported elsewhere in this issue, a ward party in Sunderland has set itself a target of 1,000 members and already is half way towards it.

Unfortunately, not all parties have bestirred themselves to take advantage of the improved situation, and they must do so quickly before weather conditions make door-step work impossible.

Stop Trend

A concerted effort throughout the country is necessary to make good last year's losses. If the downward trend can be stopped this year, during 1957 it should be possible to push up membership to the record level of 1952.

Next year is likely to be the last opportunity for doing this. In 1958 it will be necessary to concentrate on perfecting election machinery for the great battle which then will not be far away.

CANDIDATES

THE following were endorsed as prospective Parliamentary Candidates by the National Executive Committee recently :

Exeter	Mr. J. W. G. Sparrow
Chester-le-Street ..	Mr. N. Pentland
Darwen	Mr. T. Park
Bury and Radcliffe ..	Mr. R. P. Walsh
Manchester, Blackley	Mr. R. B. Chrimes
Leicester, South-East	Miss B. Boothroyd
Battersea, South ..	Mr. E. K. Hurst
South Northants ..	Mr. A. Richardson
Oswestry	Mr. G. Thomas
Taunton	Mr. G. Allen
Yeovil	Mr. W. A. Baker
Wells	Mr. D. R. Llewellyn
Croydon, North-East	Mr. W. J. Wolfgang
Croydon, North-West	Mr. D. W. Chalkley
Croydon, South ..	Mr. Eric Messer
Chippenham	Mr. R. W. Portus
Westbury	Mr. J. G. Ridley
Thirsk and Malton ..	Mr. J. Rex
Cardiff, North ..	Mr. G. S. Viner



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NEED THE REGISTER WORRY US?

by LEN SIMS

PERHAPS the greatest compliment paid to our electoral registration system is that we take it for granted. We, as individuals, do little or nothing about registration. We are so confident that everything will be all right.

We expect, year after year, that the electors' lists (due to be published on the 28th November) and the register of electors itself, will contain our names and that, when we wish to record our vote, we can do so without let or hindrance.

And what happens if by some mischance our name is left off the register? The air becomes blue; the posterior of the cat is in great danger; our political party is accused of being inefficient, and there are mutterings of a dark conspiracy. In fact everyone is to blame—except the real cause of the trouble—ourselves.

Taken For Granted

We, a nation that has fought for, and obtained, a political franchise for everyone of full age, a vote that is of equal value irrespective of wealth, position or creed, now take for granted that this vote is automatically ours.

If there is this general acceptance by the public that everything is all right with registration, should we as a party be just as complacent? Of course not. Errors and omissions are few but they may nevertheless be important.

The fact that one or two supporters are omitted from the register might not affect the decision at an election, but it does have its effect upon the organisation.

There is another point too. Attention to the compilation of the register will make us appreciate its real and practical value. It will result in our using it properly—as an effective means of compiling and maintaining our records in a marked register.

The purpose of registration, therefore, is first to ensure that all Labour supporters are registered, and secondly to make certain of their adequate recording in a marked register. Once this recording has been completed, it is reasonably easy to keep it up to date. The electors' lists provide the best means of keeping records up to date, as they provide us with all the necessary information.

In List A we have the current register, and

in List B the names of those who will be qualified to vote when the new register is published. As most registers are in street order, it means that all newly qualified people are grouped together in their respective streets and there is no difficulty in identifying them.

In the case of the alphabetical register it is of course a little more difficult. List C comprises the names of all those who will no longer be qualified to vote for that particular address.

They Have Moved

The bulk of entries in both Lists B and C are removals—persons who have moved from one address to another during the year. This being the case, why not organise a special canvass during the period for claims and objections—(28th November to the 16th December) of all those who are entered in List B?

Two important jobs can then be done at the same time. The main purpose of the call is registration—to welcome them as new electors for that particular address. It is also desirable to enquire if everyone has been entered in List B—for instance there may be a lodger, or the son might be away for a short period.

Such a call will be appreciated by these new electors, especially if it is accompanied with the hope that they are now settled in. Having made this first enquiry, it is easy to go on and ask whether or not they are supporters of the Labour Party.

'How,' you might ask, 'can you tell those who have just moved in?' This is comparatively simple. Prior to embarking on the canvass of those in List B check over with List C. This List gives the *names and electoral numbers* of all those who will no longer be qualified. It will be easy to link the changes.

Make Doubly Sure

To make doubly sure you could check with List A—the current register, which contains the electoral number, name, and *number of the house*, in the specific street. It is then a matter of marking your entries in List B accordingly. Individual entries in List B in respect of a household are more than likely a lodger or a relation.

Where it has been found that someone

entitled to be registered has been left off, assistance could be given in respect of making a claim on R.P.F.5.

If enquiries show that the new electors are supporters of the Labour Party, then not only should we mark our card accordingly, but find out if they wish to become members.

It may be that previous records indicate that the persons previously occupying the premises were Labour supporters. In this case it would be well worth while asking if their address is known. More often than not people leave their address so that letters, etc., can be forwarded.

Where parties have established individual record cards, all those entered in List C should be extracted and sent to the centre, there to have the names sorted out into alphabetical order. A complete set of Electors' Lists should be available so that these extracted cards can be checked with List B. As a result of this central sorting, many will

be found to have moved within the borough or within the constituency, and these cards can then be despatched to the appropriate area.

Is this a hard job to expect of parties? Not really if broken down to ward or polling district level. To prove this point, just check up the Lists B and C published in your area on 28th November. See how many entries there are in each street, and estimate how much time would be necessary to call out those entered in List B.

To do such a canvass now, when things are fairly easy, is far better than trying to sort the names out once the register is published.

Further, where marked registers exist, List C provides us with the information as to how many supporters we have lost, and a canvass of List B will find out how many new supporters we can expect to cover the loss.

Proposed Disciplinary Change

THE amendments to constituency model rules and to the model standing orders of Labour Groups, proposed by the National Executive Committee, were among many other proposed amendments which were not reached at the Annual Conference.

The National Executive Committee's amendments would make it necessary for notice of motion to be tabled at a previous General Committee meeting before disciplinary action is decided upon by a Constituency Labour Party, and for a notice of motion to be tabled at a previous Group meeting before the withdrawal of the Whip from a Group member.

DISTORTED PICTURE

Largely because of Press publicity, a quite distorted picture has been drawn of discipline in the Labour Party. Many people, even Party members, believe that the National Executive Committee is a bureaucratic body imposing its will upon the rank and file by the harsh use of its disciplinary powers.

The truth is the National Executive Committee very rarely uses the authority given to it by the Party Constitution to expel a member, or to take other disciplinary steps, and when it does it has to report its action to the next Annual Conference.

Most of the disciplinary cases arise as a result of action taken by Constituency Labour Parties and Labour Groups on local authorities. Those against whom such action is taken have a right of appeal to the National Executive Committee and most of them take advantage of their right.

Not infrequently the National Executive Committee amends, or reverses, the decision of the local party or Group and, in nearly every case, reaches its decision on the appeal only after a formal enquiry on the spot.

Taking into account the nature of the Labour Party's mass membership and the thousands of Labour representatives serving on all kinds of local authorities the number of disciplinary cases each year is very small. However, some of those upon which the National Executive Committee has had to adjudicate need not have arisen if a short time had been allowed to elapse before the decision to take disciplinary action had been made.

The National Executive Committee hoped that the adoption of its two amendments would have resulted in the issues involved in local disputes being considered in a calmer atmosphere, so reducing the number of expulsions from membership of Constituency Labour Parties and Local Council Groups.

The two amendments will again be on the Agenda at the next Annual Conference.

Seek Promising Youngsters

IT is worth remembering that Labour is now paying for its past successes. The Labour Government's tremendous social and economic reforms after 1945 removed or eased all sorts of conditions which had before the war helped to create Labour supporters.

In the old days—the *bad* old days, you remember—Labour could count on a sizeable army of voluntary workers to do such necessary but hardly exciting tasks as door-to-door canvassing, envelope addressing, collecting membership subscriptions, and so on.

This was Labour's great moral strength: multitudes of folk worked because they believed in the idea of socialism, not because they were being paid. There were only a few full-time officials.

Now, harsh poverty, grave social injustices, and the bitter warfare in the mining areas—such conditions as gave people visible proof of Labour's arguments—are no more.

Well, of course, it cannot be denied that Labour still has plenty of supporters, still recruits youngsters who believe in socialism. But that isn't enough. It isn't enough to make propaganda and just hold your ground.

'All right, stop criticising, and say something constructive.'

No doubt that's what you're thinking. Well, surprisingly, I have got something constructive to offer.

Take a look at the Party membership, for instance. It is still looked on as a stand-by army of election workers, and the whole party is little more than an election machine. This isn't going to hold members in thrall—as I say, people are no longer staring poverty in the face, they're looking at TV.

Do Research

The first thing Transport House should do is to develop the local parties by persuading them to undertake other tasks. As a start they could do some research into the way people really live. What's going on at the local Labour Exchange? What's the condition of the welfare centre? Is it necessary to queue for hours at the hospital? In how many dozen ways are people being given the run-around on hire purchase deals?

Far too little is known at the top about what goes on below.

Oh, yes, I'm aware of the white papers and the council reports—the blizzards of them. What I'm asking for are unofficial, independent and preferably indignant accounts of what is happening when the individual collides with the bureaucracy.

Let it not be forgotten that it was just this grass roots research that gave Labour the basis for its genuinely national policy of 1945.

Another problem produced by Labour's Welfare State is the quality of its full-time officials—a point noted in the Wilson report.

Once it was common for an enterprising and intelligent youth from the working class to make the Party his career. Now, as likely as not, he will be siphoned off into a university, and before you can say Keir Hardie he's down from Oxford determined to become middle class.

Poor Quality

As Harold Wilson say: 'Most applicants for new vacancies in particular are of very poor quality.'

But apart from suggestions for improving pay and conditions, the Wilson Report has no ideas

Can you believe it? Labour relying on the price mechanism, incentives, and laissez faire?

No, it's not good enough, you can't sit back and wait for volunteers.

You must hunt them out. All promising young members should be looked at as possible full-time officials. Regional Organisers and city party secretaries should put forward the names of youngsters who might be recruited and trained. Transport House should devise schemes for interviewing these people and probably finding them suitable training jobs until they are ready for full-time work as agents.

I have left one point—Labour's poor membership in those parts of the country where it is strongest electorally—because there is evidence that Transport House is trying to deal with it.

The conference delegates agreed to an increase in affiliation fees: instead of sixpence a member a year, with a minimum of £6, every local party will have to pay nine-

pence a member, with a minimum of £30.

So such parties as Gorbals, which have in the past got away with £10, will have to go out and get more members in order to pay the increases.

That's all to the good. For too long, these Labour strongholds have been just as much out of touch with Labour voters, *as people*, as the loftiest of safe Tory seats, where the word politics is definitely non-U.

Let Labour go into action along the lines I've suggested, and I'm sure you'll see dramatic changes.

No longer the casting around for 'new thinking' by the smooth-faced intellectuals, but a policy from the people who knew what's needed: the people on council estates, the family buying a house on mortgage.

In short—in Labour's own words—all workers by hand or brain.

F. D. BARBER

Social Class Voting

I EXPECT that many active political workers will find it hard to believe that I have determined the actual votes recorded for both Labour and Tory for many typical divisions; by a study of the Social Class distribution figures contained in the last Census.

All sorts of election studies and prediction methods have been discussed in the last few years; the Gallup Poll and the cube law being different varieties of these studies. One of the latest books is the very detailed report issued belatedly of the 1950 campaign in Greenwich.

This book gets down to why people voted as they do and suggests that it is mainly a Social Class position that is adopted. Of course there is nothing new about this idea; how often is it said: 'That seat's hopeless; it's middle class'.

In the Tonbridge by-election it was said that the middle class did not vote and so nearly lost the Conservatives the seat. It is then accepted that the social structure of an area has a great bearing on its political representation.

What does not seem clear in the minds of many people is the basis for knowing the political potentialities of an area. Here is where the Census, based as it is on actual returns, must be the guide. What perhaps is more important is that one can judge the

actual election performance of one area with another based on sound knowledge and not supposition.

The Census has five social classes: 1, Professional; 2, Intermediate non-Manual Workers; 3 (and by far the biggest), Skilled Manual and minor Clerical Workers; 4, Semi-skilled; and 5, Unskilled.

The national distribution of the social classes per thousand is as follows: 1, 33; 2, 150. So that out of every thousand occupied and retired males 183 belong to the middle classes as a fact. Many more no doubt claim to be middle class. The other groups are 3, 527; 4, 162; 5, 128.

The skilled worker is the real key to the whole election situation. His vote and that of his family is the one which wins a seat for Labour or lets the Tories get in. The whole of our propaganda should be 'angled' in the direction of the skilled worker. If we accept, as is also a pretty general assumption, that only about one in four of the middle class vote Labour, or one in five of the electorate that can be called middle class we can find out just how many working class votes are cast for Labour.

It is the percentage of votes of the working class, i.e. Social Classes 3, 4 and 5, that really show the effectiveness of the Labour Party in any given area.

By the study of the Wilson report together with the Social Class distribution figures for an area and the proportion of the working class electorate that voted for Labour it is possible to place the marginals in a very keen light.

[Simple Method

My method of comparison is simple. I find the number of electors in the Skilled, Semi-skilled and Unskilled classes and from that find out how many voted Labour, deducting from the Labour vote first one-fifth of the middle class electors. It is true that one has no means of knowing if this proportion of the middle class vote is correct, but even if it was out quite a bit, its effect on the figures of Labour support among the other electors would be quite small.

I have mentioned that for many areas the actual result of the last Election could be obtained from the Census figures. Two examples by 'rule of thumb' methods show just how close to the facts of Social Class distribution are actual results:

Brentford and Chiswick. Occupied

Males, Classes 3, 4 and 5, i.e.

Working Classes 16,309

Labour Vote 16,384

Greenwich. Occupied Males, 3, 4 and 5 27,045
 Labour Vote 26,425

And the Tory vote is, in fact, the product of four times the other two Social Classes for both these areas, which implies another rule: that the Tory vote is proportional to the middle class electorate. But as I have said, this rule will not apply to areas in which the proportions of the classes are out of normal.

Fix Target

It should be added here that one useful result of this simple method is that it allows in most places for the fixing of 'target' Labour vote figures. Thus in a constituency with several urban council areas if the Labour Parliamentary vote follows the same rule as for Greenwich above the Labour vote in the several areas is also most likely to follow this rule and will be approximate to the total of the occupied and retired males in the Census returns for that area.

Now for an examination of individual results. These have to be for local government areas and not constituencies unless the boundaries are the same.

Those that win the 'Oscar':

Woolwich Borough (2 seats) 48½% of Social Class 3, 4 and 5 vote.

Greenwich 47%.

Lowestoft 46%.

Buckingham 45%.

Eton and Slough 48%.

Battersea (2 seats) 46%.

Needless to say, Buckingham, Lowestoft and Eton and Slough are really splendid results.

A further list with some surprises:

Walthamstow 44.5%	Lewisham .. 43 %
York .. 44 %	(3 seats).
Doncaster .. 43 %	Camberwell 42 %
Plymouth .. 41.5%	(2 seats).
Southwark 43.5%	Hornchurch 41 %
Oldham .. 40.5%	(Liberal stood).
Chislehurst 40 %	Lambeth .. 40 %
(Liberal stood).	(3 seats).
Mitcham ... 39 %	Merton and
Bexley 43 %	Morden .. 40½%
Preston .. 43 %	
(2 seats and extra area).	

Tory Birmingham? Birmingham (all city seats) 38%.

Red flows the Clyde. Glasgow (all city seats) 39%. One per cent better in getting the people's vote than Birmingham and 4 per cent worse than Bexley.

Wandsworth (4 seats) 38%.

Tonbridge gave the Tories a shock. It did

not do too bad for its area at the General Election. Tonbridge 37% of Social classes 3, 4 and 5. Chertsey 33%. Ilford 34.5%.

Now for some shockers:

Carshalton 31.5%	Wimbledon 30 %
Reigate .. 30.5%	Sutton and
Surbiton .. 30½ %	Cheam .. 29 %

Hornchurch and Chislehurst were badly affected by Liberals. It seems fairly clear that in the circumstances of the last election all Liberal votes came from Labour.

The average for London Boroughs (L.C.C. area) was 40.5%.

The fact that both Merton & Morden and Mitcham could do better than Wandsworth borough, although in the same area, seems to indicate the need for propaganda work in the whole district.

The Wilson report stresses organisation, but it seems clear that in the S.W. London and Surrey suburban areas the whole district needs pulling up.

The Greenwich report makes it clear how people are affected by their place of employment, etc. Thus concentration of the marginals without regard to the fringes around will defeat itself.

Croydon, for example, is 32.5 per cent. This clearly exerts a pull on the whole neighbourhood. Although middle class influence is strong, is there any reason why Bexley and Chislehurst, with almost as strong a pull, can do better?

Wandsworth Boro

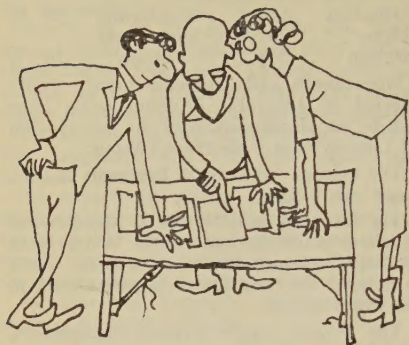
Battersea is like a heart cut out of Wandsworth and although the N. Battersea area accounts for most of its 46 per cent, it is odd that Wandsworth is only 38 per cent. If it came up to the Battersea figure Wandsworth Central would be regained; Clapham would be safe, and Putney would be almost marginal.

That the Wilson Report had some basis is seen by looking at Eton and Slough. If the Labour share of the working class vote dropped to 40 per cent, so normal elsewhere, then the majority would go. If Fenner Brockway had retired at the last election it is quite clear this might have happened. And the poll would then have been just a little under the national average, instead of being above as it was in 1955.

This is a subject which I suggest requires a good deal of research. If this article sets this in motion I would be happy.

D. CHALKLEY

HOW DISPLAY CAN H



DISPLAY, in its broad sense, is one of the valuable and powerful instruments we possess to aid us in the task of selling our Party and policy to the passer-by.

It seems odd that the key nucleus of the body of people who feel they ought to do all they can to put the affairs of the country in order should wear blinkers with regard to the visual presentation of their policy to the general public. I am referring to the standards of display at various Party rooms and headquarters up and down the country.

Ah, a new critic? No, sir. I hope to be able to help.

Short of touring the country as an agent's horse, there is not a great deal I can do but put up to you a series of ideas which you can criticise, use, reject, or draw inspiration from, for possibly a completely different and personal project. The important thing is that I should be of some assistance to local parties.

I take the view that the rooms and properties, in all their diversity, represent a small exhibition widely and evenly dispersed permanently before a comparatively predictable public and with a guaranteed attendance! Modest sizes, modest numbers, but local pride can be invoked, and an intimate approach is possible.

We must arrest the attention of the public, attempt to maintain it and invite further inquiry. We must present our literature and propaganda in an attractive and informative way, so that when the personal approach is made a lot of the initial softening up process has been done for us.

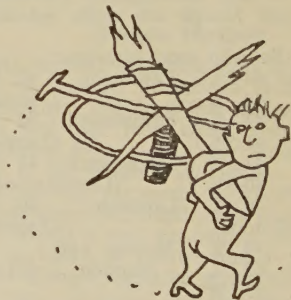
The whole appearance of the party rooms should suggest the atmosphere and character of the local party, and sell the idea of co-operation visually. People should realise that the local Labour Party has headquarters, and be favourably impressed by them—independent of the modesty of the premises. Both you and I know that it is not easy to attract the eye of someone approaching at a highly oblique angle. Slow them down, and get them to read your material.

It is also hard to find a keen interest where it starts in a low key. We must make some initial impact and carry through from that. However, whether they read your material or not, they will certainly absorb the general standard of efficiency and associate it with your local party.

Without being widely travelled, I have seen tired posters imprisoned behind glass, battered and beaten, wearing an air of defeat and mooning out at me in a dispirited, dog-eared fashion.

I have also cheered from the side lines when someone else has done something about it. Yes, I have been as lazy as the rest of them!

Now I have a notion how people like myself can be persuaded to help and ease the lot of the agent treading his weary circle round the party capstan. An idea of the



sort of assistance we can ask for and obtain without needing to introduce the helpers to the formidable capstan as you know it. Work that can be done in their own homes and with materials that come regularly to hand.

Party premises form the only full-time representative always on show. As such, let us freshen them up that they may reflect the

TO SELL OUR POLICY

spirit and standards which will invite people to come along for a membership form.

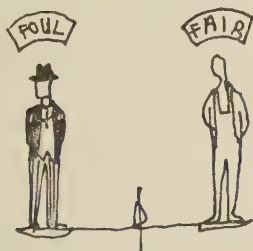
It is neither practical nor advisable that the agent should stand outside to bow people in. Our premises must be made to do the



job for us. We cannot expect people to join on major issues of policy only.

Think back to what draws your eye as you go along your street or shopping centre. Where material is used to expound an idea, a link-up with some physical object can point the moral more effectively than the written word. Policy is best conveyed in the information or direct message, but so often the interest is captured by some three-dimensional objects supporting or lending interests to the wealth of what is essentially two-dimensional material.

Parties fortunate enough to own a shop window have a wonderful opportunity. Obviously, we cannot compete with expensive window displays, apart from the fact that the nature of what we have to offer requires a very special presentation, but we should do our best to attract folk in weather which is politically both fair and foul.



by
WILLIAM TIMMS

This is the first of a series of articles on Display by a member of the Party's Press and Publicity Staff. Mr. Timms was responsible for the Keir Hardie Exhibition, which was on show at the Blackpool Conference, as well as the earlier exhibition in connection with the Jubilee celebrations of the Women's Labour movement.

I favour an oblique approach which would include showing material, or objects, which is not directly and solely political, but has an important bearing on present trends. You would know best whether this came under the heading of topicality, novelty, or local interest, but it may be more fruitful to create a general impression in the mind than load the viewer with detailed information.

The fraction of the public who can remember facts or a reasoned argument is too small to consider when planning publicity material for general display. The personal or emotional approach wins every time.

It is as well to remember also that it is as important to sustain an old belief as to justify a new one.

I am not asking you to stand any old 'buck' from an outsider. No, brother, I am going to try to help. I know the answer—'No time, and no money', but I hope to suggest a solution which will encroach very little on the agent's time, and will not make excessive inroads to party funds.

Load up with brickbats, and when you've read them, if you do not approve, start throwing. I'm way ahead building the barricades!

Early Struggles in Hull

HULL Labour Party has a proud record of achievement on behalf of the working class of this great city. The Hull Trades and Labour Council was amongst the oldest in the country and was noted for its work on behalf of organised workers.

Early, it began to organise municipal campaigns on behalf of selected members and gained some little success, but not at a rate to satisfy some of the forward thinking men, such as Dr. Webster, a Socialist doctor who sacrificed his medical career to work assiduously for the Labour Party.

In 1910 Dr. Webster, with the support of Councillor Pat Flanagan, began to organise the Labour movement into ward associations. In that year the North and South Newington joint ward association was formed, with Dr. Webster as the chairman. This was only achieved through gaining the confidence of the Trades Council, some of whose members were inclined to believe that the socialists were after their funds.

There was, in that organisation, a strong body of Liberals who could not accept the whole of Labour policy and who were not too happy to become directly associated with its party organisation. It is true to say that the early start of Labour organisation in Hull was due in the main to the personality and tenacity of Pat Flanagan, who was at that time chairman of the Trades Council, Councillor Alf Gould and Dr. Webster, though these were enthusiastically backed by members of the I.L.P. and the Fabian Society.

Wards Formed

Ward associations were formed on the pattern of North and South Newington, and began to take over from the Trades Council the organisation of municipal elections. A Labour paper, 'The Dawn', was started in 1913, with Syd Smith, now an alderman, former Lord Mayor and ex-M.P., as the editor, with a 10,000 monthly free distribution. There would seem to be no doubt that this paper was to prove a great boon to the

ward associations in their election campaigns.

Bob Mell, who was destined to be Hull's first Labour Lord Mayor, was elected in 1913 as the first Labour councillor. He joined six councillors sponsored by the Trades Council. These were Pat Flanagan, Matt Emerson, Alf Gould, Fred Booth, W. Eastman and John Bell. A Labour group was formed with Flanagan as the leader.

The following years found stalwarts such as Dr. Webster, Archie Stark, Bill Pashby and Fred Holmes swelling the number. The last two named are still doing yeoman service in important offices.

Street Meetings

These pioneers did not rely solely on 'The Dawn', or election campaigns, to get their propaganda across to the people: they did regular street corner work, sometimes in face of hostile crowds, but slowly and surely they won support in the working-class area. As one ward became consolidated they moved to another, never sparing themselves and always with that burning fervour which drives a man on who believes in his cause.

In spite of early successes there were still trade union leaders who would not trust the party. Men of the calibre of Robert Farrar, who was later to do great work in the Labour Party, did not 'come over' until the General Strike of 1926.

Dr. Webster was to follow Flanagan as the leader of the Council group and held this position until 1928, when he was succeeded by Archie Stark. By 1929 we were getting very near to power, with 25 representatives against 39 Tories, who held 15 of the 16 aldermanic seats. We won power at the next election with a majority of five, but lost it in 1932 because of ward redistribution. The majority was regained in 1935 and maintained until 1938, when power again passed to the Tories.

During our terms of office we built up a great Direct Labour Force, and in spite of action by the Tories this was maintained to a great degree until we resumed power in 1945. Our party has ruled Hull wisely and well ever since. Perhaps the greatest work

done by our councillors in the 30s was in respect of assistance benefit. It is our boast that our Council group smashed the Means Test after coming to power in 1930.

The City Labour Party passed a resolution in 1929 calling upon all our members to refuse to sit on committees which operated the Means Test. In 1930, at the time we first took power, the Board of Guardians gave way to the Public Assistance Committee, which was under the control of the city council. There were some 29,000 people involved, and under Leo Schultz's chairmanship the responsible committee decided to abolish the Means Test. They could not avoid interviewing each applicant for relief, and indeed they had to sit from 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m. for three weeks. It is reputed that the only man who failed to receive full benefit was one who was found to have a considerable bank balance. Hull hit the headlines of every daily paper and Schultz was dubbed the 'Duke of Wonderland'.

While it may be true that our movement in Hull could be considered to have been most successful in local government, it has also played its part in sending representatives to Parliament. Local stalwarts Archie Stark and Robert Farrow made unsuccessful attempts to win the East Hull seat. Alf Gould, a doughty fighter, of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Society, conducted a rare campaign as prospective candidate for the original West Hull seat till halted by the 1914 war.

George Muff

Then in 1924 George Muff, recently a Liberal with a personal attachment to the 'chapel fraternity', was selected as Labour candidate and was elected. He held the seat until 1931, and regained it in 1935. This was and still is the soundest Labour seat in Hull.

Commander Kenworthy 'saw the light' soon after Muff's election and resigned from the Liberal Party and won Central Hull for Labour. He was a colourful character, a first-class constituency man who demanded to know 'what are my people thinking'. Hull's own Sydney Smith was elected member for South-West Hull in 1945, in which year the four Hull seats were won for Labour.

Redistribution in 1948 had the effect of losing seats for the party and at present we hold two out of three seats, the third being a highly marginal with just 590 majority for the Tories.

Hull has not been in favour of full-time

party officers. The active members have done a great service to the party over the years and many of the older members are satisfied in their own minds that this is a volunteer movement which should be run by voluntary officers. The National Executive Committee, however, decided that such an important city as Hull should have at least one full-time officer—hence my appointment as City Labour Party secretary/organiser. It is my considered opinion that the majority of the members recognise the wisdom of this innovation and that in consequence there is now a closer unity within the party as a whole and a greater sense of purpose in everyday activity.

We possess first-class headquarters with a resident caretaker. The office has been dubbed 'Transport House', possibly by some wag who isn't too kindly disposed towards our national headquarters, but the title is accepted by me as an indication that party activity emanates from the new office and is noted by all concerned.

MORE ORGANISERS

TWO more Organising Assistants have been appointed by the National Executive Committee, making a total of twelve such appointments.

Both the new appointments are in the North West.

Mr. H. Rogers, at present agent for Wycombe, will work in Bury and Radcliffe, and Bolton, and Mr. R. Evers, at present Secretary of the Sheffield Trades Council and Labour Party, will work in Preston and Chorley.

Mr. Rogers was born in Salford and has over 33 years' Party membership. He entered full-time agency at North West Camberwell in 1948. He then served for two years at Chislehurst and five years at North Lewisham, going to Wycombe in May, 1955.

Mr. Evers was born in Barnsley, and has been a Party member for 17 years. He became full-time agent at York in 1951 and then in 1953 he succeeded Mr. A. E. Hobson as Secretary of the Sheffield Trades Council and Labour Party.

The Organising Assistants are appointed under the regional schemes to do basic organising work: recruiting members, finding collectors and building up ward organisation, compiling electoral records, etc.

Another appointment is likely to be made before the end of the year in the London and Middlesex region.

How to Take a Vote

THERE are a number of ways in which a 'vote' can be taken. It is not only important to know about the different methods but to understand the correct procedure for taking the vote.

The simple method which is used at most ordinary Party meetings is by show of hands. When a vote is about to be taken by this method it is the chairman's duty to put the motion clearly before the meeting.

If a simple motion without amendment is being debated the chairman should read out the terms of the motion so that delegates are in no doubt about the issue on which they are voting.

Putting Motion

In 'putting' the motion he should say 'All those in favour of the motion please show'. He should count the votes himself and declare the number of votes to the secretary, who should record them.

Then he must call for the vote against the motion—'All those against the motion please show'. Again he declares the result of the voting and the secretary records the vote against the motion.

The chairman must then announce either 'the motion is carried' or 'the motion is lost'.

On taking a vote by show of hands and saying that a motion is carried some chairmen fail to take the vote against the motion. This is very shoddy and unsatisfactory chairmanship.

The minority, however small, has a right to be treated with respect and courtesy. It must be given an opportunity to record its vote against the motion.

Therefore the chairman should put all the motions both for and against and make clear declarations on the result of the voting. If the chairman's ruling on the vote is questioned then it is the secretary's duty to take the count again.

Some organisations only record decisions and not voting figures, but it is usual for Party organisations to record them.

It is worth while stressing a point made in an earlier article in regard to an involved debate. This article has stressed the importance of a motion being read to the meeting

before the vote is taken.

When a debate involves not only an original motion but an amendment, and perhaps further amendments, it is very important that the chairman, in addition to reading out the terms of the motion, shall clearly *name* the motion which is before the meeting. Unless he does so there can be confusion.

Sometimes there is such obvious unanimity in a meeting that the chairman would sense that a formal vote was unnecessary. He would then ask if it was 'agreed' that the motion before the meeting was adopted.

If, however, a single voice of dissent is raised the chairman is under an obligation to take a formal vote.

Sometimes a vote is decided by the 'ayes' and the 'noes'. After reading the motion which is before the meeting the chairman should say 'All those in favour say "aye"' and then 'All those against the motion say "no"'. He will then declare the 'ayes' have it or the 'noes' have it, as the case may be.

This vocal method of taking a vote is not often used in Party meetings and it has disadvantages. When it is used the chairman needs to exercise the utmost discretion.

A volume of sound can be very misleading, especially when an issue is closely contested. If there is any doubt about the result the chairman should take a vote by show of hands or any doubting member would be entitled to demand that a vote be taken.

Demonstration Required

There are occasions when there is not only complete agreement but something in the nature of a demonstration is required. The chairman might then seek enthusiastic agreement by saying 'All those in favour say "aye"'. On such occasions the 'ayes' should be loud and long.

Organisations vary in their method of voting for officers and representatives. Some organisations vote by show of hands; others by a 'simple majority ballot'; while others use the 'exhaustive vote'.

Where the vote is taken by show of hands between several nominees for one office the person receiving the highest vote is declared elected. If this method of voting is employed each member casts one vote if only one officer or one representative is required. If

several appointments are being made then each member will cast as many votes as officers or representatives require to be elected.

It is, however, very much better to elect all officers and representatives by ballot vote. A 'simple majority' ballot follows the same principle as a vote by show of hands.

Each delegate would place a cross against the person he wished to support for a certain office, or the appropriate number of crosses if voting was taking place for several officers or representatives.

Simple Majority

The officers of the Labour Party and members of the National Executive Committee are elected by the 'simple majority' ballot.

This method is also used for the selection of Parliamentary candidates, but in this case a succession of ballots on the basis of one vote per delegate, are taken until one of the nominees has a clear majority above all others.

Then there is the complicated 'exhaustive vote'. This is hardly a suitable method for use in an ordinary party meeting. When it is used it needs to be thoroughly understood.

Each member is entitled to cast one less vote in the ballot than there are nominees for office or for a number of officers or representatives. For example, if there were six nominees for one office each member would cast five votes in the first ballot. As nominees fall out of the ballot members would continue to cast one less vote than the number of nominees still left in the ballot.

As each vote is declared the nominee receiving the lowest vote would drop out of the ballot, together with any other nominees whose votes added to those of the nominees lower in the ballot did not equal the number of votes received by the nominee immediately above the highest of these nominees.

The ballot would proceed to further vote; each member casting one vote less than the number of officers or representatives required until clear majorities were obtained.

An 'exhaustive vote' can either be taken by show of hands or by ballot but a complicated vote of this kind should be taken by ballot.

Card Vote

This card vote method of voting is almost entirely confined to large conferences and even at such assemblies is not used so frequently as a vote by show of hands.

Each organisation is issued with a voting card or a book of voting cards, serially

numbered, showing the number of votes to which the organisation is entitled. There are two methods of taking a card vote.

The chairman can ask for all cards to be shown in favour of a motion. Elected tellers will then count the votes in the particular block of seats for which they are responsible and give the figure to the chief teller. The chairman will then ask for a show of cards against the motion; again the tellers count the votes and report the figure to the chief teller. The chief teller then reports the figures 'for' and 'against' the motion to the chairman, who declares the result of the voting.

Another Method

Another method which is used at the Labour Party Conference is for the voting cards, both 'for' and 'against' motions to be dropped into voting boxes which are taken round the conference hall by the tellers, who then take the boxes to the counting room where the figures are given to the chief teller, who conveys the result to the chairman.

This method is far better and far more satisfactory than when the vote is counted on the floor of conference. There is always the danger that a voting card will be missed by a teller.

The standing orders of large organisations generally lay down how and when the card vote is used. Very often it is only resorted to if some very contentious issue is before conference or when some constitutional issue is involved. Each organisation receives voting cards on the basis of its affiliation fees.

It is argued that this method of block voting is unfair and that it does not represent the opinions of the members represented by the delegation. This argument can apply to the casting of a vote whether it be by a card vote or show of hands.

If a vote is decided by ballot it is customary to print the names on the ballot paper in alphabetical order.

Chairman's Rights

The question of the chairman's rights in regard to voting is often raised. What are they?

If a chairman is a delegate or member of an organisation then strictly speaking he is entitled to exercise his vote by virtue of the fact that he is a delegate or member.

There are, however, other very important factors to be kept in mind as well as the personal rights of the chairman. These include the well-being of the meeting over which he is going to preside.

One of the chief characteristics of good
(continued on page 216)

A Sunderland Ward's Big Success

PARTLY because we wished to help in the national membership campaign, and partly because we were getting, or had got, fed up with skeleton ward meetings, a very small number of us, occasionally supplemented by a party member or two from other wards, have tried our hand at door knocking.

The knocking has been so successful that from a membership of about three dozen souls, we have sprung, in about three months more than half-way to our self-appointed target of 1,000 members.

With 100 members in one street and more than 100 in another, and several in the 50s, collecting, done by myself, should be like the proverbial piece of cake!

As each street has a Street Captain, who delivers the invitations to the ward meeting, our postage bill is no more than the normal.

But before we start crowing, or even reaching out for a larger size in bonnets, we

have to admit that we have failed so far to increase our active membership in anything like equal proportions.

Still, we have increased it. At the last business meeting we had around 20 members, and at the film show put on this month (October) we got 45.

Will our 1,000 membership, which I am convinced we can get, bring us a large active ward committee with virile members? It is up to us.

Meanwhile, among the bricks and mortar of a brand new corporation estate we are building, we hope, foundations just as solid, and making friends, on behalf of the Labour Party.

Certainly our efforts are none the worse for knowing that we have a Suez Rebel of a Tory M.P. to shift, with a majority of well under 2,000.

HARRY BRANDON

(continued from page 215)

chairmanship is impartiality. If the chairman insists on voting continually, it is difficult to see how he can remain impartial. A chairman is not bound to vote and it is undesirable that he should do so unnecessarily.

If a chairman does exercise his voting rights when a vote is taken by a show of hands, he must do so when the vote is taken. If there is a tie he then has the right to give a casting vote.

If, however, he has not exercised his right to vote in the first place he cannot cast his personal vote together with a casting vote after the first vote has been taken. If voting is equal and the chairman does not wish to give a casting vote he should declare a motion 'not carried'.

The chairman is entitled to vote in a ballot vote, but on these occasions he is *not* entitled to give a casting vote.

Taking a vote at a party meeting seems a very simple matter but confusion often arises because the chairman does not make the issues clear or because the delegates themselves are not clear about procedure. Therefore when the chairman announces 'the vote will now be taken' it is important that both he and the delegates do their jobs in an efficient manner.

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Canvass Trade Unionists

The Trade Unions provide a fruitful field when canvassing for Labour Party Membership. In this article Sara Barker relates her own experience when an agent during the war

THE 1956 Annual Report of the National Executive Committee shows that there are 5,605,988 Trade Union affiliated members.

The individual membership of the Party is shown as 843,356 members. The majority of the 488,687 men members will be members of Trade Unions, but perhaps half the 354,669 women members are housewives and are ineligible for Trade Union membership.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

Therefore, of the 5,605,988 affiliated members, approximately 600,000 are individual members of the Labour Party. What a prospect for a specialised individual membership campaign!

Towards the end of 1939 a certain Constituency Labour Party in the North of England gave a lot of thought to its individual membership. It was obvious that many of its younger members would be 'called up' and that many others would not be available for Party activities, as they would be working long hours in the factories and workshops.

Nevertheless, party organisation had to be kept in good order, and it was obvious that methods would have to be adopted to the sadly changed circumstances. Individual membership had always been regarded as the backbone of this party, and the meeting convened to consider plans for maintaining membership in 1940 decided to specialise.

The aim was to recruit as many members as possible with the least manpower. That meant concentration on staunch supporters. What better material than the affiliated members? The first step towards success was to obtain from the local branch secretaries lists of Union members paying the political levy.

The thoughts passing through the minds of readers are dead right! In some instances it was like getting butter out of a dog's throat, for branch secretaries are very busy men, and this was no easy task to ask them to undertake. However, there are few difficulties which patience, tact and diplomacy cannot overcome, and gradually the lists of names and addresses were secured.

Personal approaches were made to the branch secretaries by either a party officer or the trade union delegates on the General Committee. The plan of campaign was explained in detail, and the branch secretaries were asked to co-operate.

Some lists were obtained quickly, others arrived after some weeks. Some secretaries of very large branches said in a downright fashion that they had no time to extract the required information from their records, but would give facilities to the agent to do so. That was easily arranged.

The campaign opened with the arrival of the first lists, and continued until the end of September 1940.

A very special and attractively printed letter, signed by the party chairman, secretary-agent, and the prospective Parliamentary candidate, together with a membership enrolment form were despatched on a date agreed with the ward secretaries, to all affiliated members on the lists.

It was felt that the ordinary appeal would not suffice. The letter was an appeal to Trade Unionists. It opened with a frank appeal for individual membership, expressed great appreciation of the help given to the Party generally from the political levy which the affiliated member was already paying, and then went on to give details of the financial responsibilities which faced the party.

Finally it appealed to affiliated members to follow the example of many of their fellow Trade Unionists and to give the extra financial help which was badly needed by becoming individual members.

WARD LISTS

As the lists came to hand they were carefully compared with the membership records, and the names of those who were already individual members were deleted. The names remaining on the lists were then transferred to ward lists, a copy of which was immediately sent to each ward secretary. They varied in length. Sometimes there were only a few names for a particular ward, sometimes it was a lengthy list.

It was then the duty of the ward secretary

to intimate to the secretary-agent when the ward members would be ready for the follow-up. In due course the result of the canvass was sent to the agent. This process went on in all wards until the lists had been exhausted.

No other form of membership canvassing took place that year. It required a minimum of manpower, and a minimum amount of time was wasted.

Every member who has taken part in a membership canvass knows that they are often met with this reply when calling on a trade unionist: 'Oh, that's all right—I am already a member—I pay the political levy'. It is not always easy to explain the 'whys' and 'wherefores' on the doorstep, but those who assisted in this special campaign found that the letter which had been received before the canvass, and which had already given the answer to this point, was a great help.

POLITICAL LEVY

Some Trade Unionists still felt that they were doing their 'whack' by paying the political levy. Very many realised there was a bigger job to do than they had thought, and enrolled as individual members. This campaign began towards the end of January 1940, and ended late September. By the end of the year there was a net increase in the individual members of just over eight hundred.

There were two other features of that campaign worthy of note.

The Trade Unionists called upon did not require to be convinced of the rightness of our cause. They were on certain ground in this respect. All that was needed was conviction that the cause was worthy of a little more help both in money and activity. Secondly, the rate of enrolment was such that it could be steadily absorbed into the collecting system.

QUARTERLY SUBS.

There was another pleasing aspect of this campaign. Knowing that many of the trade unionists approached would be alive to the difficulties of voluntary organisations, the paragraph in the letter referring to the payment and collection of subscriptions pointed out how helpful it would be if subscriptions could be paid quarterly. Over 50 per cent of the recruits agreed to pay on a quarterly basis which was a great help.

There are many constituencies where this type of campaign would not be practical. There are very many where it would be—particularly in single boroughs.

The figures quoted at the beginning of this article show that there are some millions of affiliated members still to be recruited into individual membership. It is the preparation of such a campaign which is the hardest part of the job. It is certain that most constituencies where the effort was made would be amply rewarded.

T.U. Officers Meet

— by J. CATTERMOLE —

THE National Executive Sub-Committee on Party Organisation in its recommendations 20 and 22 rightly pointed out the importance of regular contact with trade union affairs. We in the East Midlands, and in Nottingham in particular, have been very conscious of the lack of liaison with the 30-odd full-time officers of trade unions stationed in the city.

In an attempt to get them together in a social atmosphere we persuaded a Labour Lord Mayor to invite them all to a small cocktail party one Saturday morning. The outcome of this has exceeded our expectations.

The trade union officers themselves felt they ought to meet each other from time to time in a social atmosphere, and one of them took the initiative in arranging a lunch, to which he invited other trade union officers in the city, together with the full-time officers of the Labour Party.

In his letter convening the lunch he outlined his plans for a regular monthly lunch. All of those invited either accepted his invitation or agreed in principle with the idea.

The first luncheon duly took place at which a lunch club was formed, officers appointed and arrangements made for the future.

Regular monthly lunches are now held in a private room in the premises of the Nottingham Co-operative Society. Five have been held to date. Speakers are invited from time to time, but they are not a regular feature. Twenty to 30 people attend each month and the contacts we are making are proving valuable to the party, as are the contacts the trade union officers themselves are making.

While the club was not formed for the benefit of the Labour Party's officers it is proving extremely valuable in our work with the trade unions. Other large towns might copy the idea. I shall be pleased to send further details to anyone who is interested.

Sixteen More Agents Appointed

THE following Agency appointments have been approved by the National Executive Committee:

MR. S. COWARD—as Agent for **Abingdon**. Mr. Coward has been a member of the Party for 9½ years. He has been assistant-agent at Chichester for 2½ years. He is 36.

MR. L. H. GIBBS—as Agent for **Reading**. Mr. Gibbs has been a member of the Party for six years. He has been full-time agent at South-East Derbyshire for nearly two years. He is 39.

MR. J. MAXWELL—as Agent for **South-East Derbyshire**. Mr. Maxwell has been a member of the Party for 7½ years. He was agent at the General Election in 1955 at Bridlington. He has recently completed the Agents' Training Course. He is 29.

MR. G. T. BREWER—as Agent for **Stockton-on-Tees**. Mr. Brewer has been a member of the Party for 2½ years and has held various Party offices, including that of secretary of Hull East Constituency Labour Party. He has recently completed the Agents' Training Course. He is 37.

MR. E. JONES—as Agent for **Hartlepool**. Mr. Jones has been a member of the Party 10 years and hails from Doncaster, where he has held various positions in the Constituency Labour Party. He has recently completed the Agents' Training Course. He is 33.

MR. R. P. BELBEN—as Agent for **Wigan**. Mr. Belben has been a member of the Party for 36 years. He has been a full-time agent for 16 years, serving at Yardley, Halifax, Clitheroe, Banbury, Rossendale and Ince. He is 56.

MR. J. W. WALLIS—as Agent for **Rutland & Stamford**. Mr. Wallis has been a member of the Party for eight years. He has held various offices in the South Nottingham Constituency Labour Party and has recently completed the Agents' Training Course. He is 23.

MRS. J. B. GALLETTY—as Agent for **Gainsborough**. Mrs. Galletty has been a member of the Party for nine years and for a period of 18 months acted as assistant to the agent at Rugby. She has recently completed the Agents' Training Course. She is 28.

MR. P. M. CARMODY—as Agent for **Newark**. Mr. Carmody has been a member of the Party for eight years and has held various offices at Constituency and Local Labour Party level in Newark. He holds the Study Course Diploma. He is 36.

MR. R. BRUNTON—as Assistant Organiser to **Nottingham City Labour Party**. Mr. Brunton has been a member of the Party for 10 years. For some years he has been a trade union organiser. He is 29.

MR. E. W. MORGAN—as Agent for **Leek**. Mr. Morgan has been a member of the Party for 25 years. He has been a full-time agent for seven years, serving at Ludlow and Kidderminster. He holds Grade 'A' Certificate. He is 46.

MR. F. E. WOODBRIDGE—as Agent for **Ipswich**, where he has been employed by the N.C.L.C. as a Tutor-Organiser. Prior to moving to Ipswich he was active in the Dover constituency for a number of years. Mr. Woodbridge has been a member of the Party for 11 years. He is 34.

MR. A. D. CAPELIN—as Agent for **Chichester**. Mr. Capelin has been a member of the Party for four years and has been actively engaged in Party work in Chichester during that time. He is an engine fitter and he is 29.

MISS D. K. ROBBINS—as Agent for **Meriden**. Miss Robbins has been a member of the Party for five years. She has been full-time agent at Carlton for 1½ years. She holds Grade 'A' Certificate. She is 36.

MR. B. TWIGG—as Agent for **Cleveland**. Mr. Twigg has been a member of the Party for 4½ years at Sheffield where he has been active in the Brightside Constituency Labour Party. He has recently completed the Agents' Training Course. He is 29.

MR. A. G. REES of Fishguard—as Agent for **Pembroke**. Mr. Rees has been a member of the Party for five years and has recently been acting as secretary to the Pembroke Constituency Labour Party. He is 26.

SITUATIONS VACANT

(see page 202)

SOUTHWARK C.L.P. invites applications for the post of full-time Secretary/Agent. Salary and conditions in accordance with the National Agreement. Application forms are obtainable from **Councillor J. E. Wright, 107 Chatham Street, London, S.E.17**, to whom they must be returned not later than 24th November, 1956.

WARRINGTON TRADES COUNCIL AND LABOUR PARTY invites applications for the post of full-time Agent. Salary and conditions in accordance with National Agreement. Application forms can be obtained from **Councillor J. Phoenix, J.P., 52 Church Street, Warrington**, to whom they should be returned not later than 30th November, 1956.

Membership Campaign Literature

PRICE LIST

'The Joy of Living' (Youth leaflet) (Membership form—four colour)	..	100 copies, 3s. 6d.; 250, 6s. 6d.; 500, 11s.; 1,000, £1.
'A Woman's Place' (Women's leaflet) (Membership form—four colour)	..	100 copies, 7s. 250, 13s.; 500, £1 2s.; 1,000, £2.
'You Can't Get Away From It' .. (('Y' Voters' Membership form— four colour)	..	50 copies, 4s. 6d.; 100, 7s. 6d.; 250, 17s. 6d.; 500, £1 12s. 6d.; 1,000, £3.
'A Houseproud Nation' (Membership form)	..	1,000 copies, £2 10s.
'Master or Servant' (Membership form)	..	100 copies, 4s.; 500, 15s.; 1,000 £1 5s.
'The Pay Off'—unemployment .. (Membership form)	..	1,000 copies, £1 2s. 6d.
'Two Nations or One?'—Equality ..	..	1,000 copies, £2 10s.
'Welcome to the Labour Party' .. (Membership form)	..	1,000 copies, £1 5s.
'Family Party' (Membership form—four colour)	..	100 copies, 8s.; 200, 15s.; 300, £1 1s.; 1,000, £3 5s.
'Take It From Here' (Youth Policy Statement) (24-page booklet)	..	1 copy, 9d.; 12, 5s. 9d.; 24, 11s.; 50, £1 1s.; 100, £1 17s. 6d.; 500, £8 5s.; 1,000, £16.
Youth Sections' Handbook	..	1 copy, 9d.; 12, 5s. 9d.; 24, 11s.; 50, £1 1s.; 100, £1 17s. 6d.; 500, £8 5s.; 1,000, £16.
'The Men Who Failed' Vicky cartoon book	..	1 copy, 1s. 3d.; 12, 10s.; 50, £1 15s.; 100, £3; 250, £6 5s.
'Chance'—Town and Country Post No. 36 (two-colour broadsheet)	..	100 copies, 6s. 6d.; 250, 14s.; 500, £1 6s. 6d.; 750, £2; 1,000, £2 10s.
'Aim'—Youth Recruiting (two-colour broadsheet)	..	1,000 copies, 10s.
Membership Application Card	..	1,000 copies, £1.
'Labour Week'—Window Bill	..	1,000 copies, 10s.
'Advance with Labour—Join Now!' .. Poster	..	Single crown , 1 copy, 1s.
'Labour—the Party of Youth' Poster	..	Single crown , 1 copy, 6d. Double crown , 1 copy, 9d.
Canvass Cards	..	7s. 6d. per 1,000 including 25 covers and clips.
'Welcome to New Residents' postcard	..	100 copies, 7s. 6d.; 250, 17s. 6d.; 500, £1 10s.; 1,000, £2 12s. 6d.

All prices include postage

Please use block letters when ordering

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